

# VISITORS TO THE STATE FAIR AND LAST DAYS OF POMPEII THIS WEEK

Are cordially invited to visit our great store. It is the finest Clothing House in the State, the most centrally located store in the city, and the only establishment in town where you can get the new fall styles.

## OUR NEW FALL STOCK IS HERE

And is the only one in the city. It embraces all the novelties in fabric and style, and at reasonable prices.



THE "BROWNIE."

## Our Boys' Clothing THE BROWNIE AND TOTLETT SUITS

Styles entirely new, and cannot be seen in any other store in the city of Indianapolis. We want every mother in the city and State to come and see our magnificent line of children's goods. Thousands to select from. We have the largest department, the best light, the greatest stock, most courteous treatment, the fairest methods.

*The Progress*

## THE HAZELTON PIANOS

Have shown themselves so far superior to all others in beauty of tone, elasticity of touch, exquisite workmanship, and great durability, that they are earnestly sought for by all persons desiring

## The Very Best Piano

Over 1,000 of these celebrated Pianos have been sold in Indianapolis and vicinity.

President Harrison Says:  
MR. GEO. C. PEARSON:  
Dear Sir—I am no musician myself, but my wife and daughter are, who regard the Hazelton Piano as in every respect satisfactory, and say that they could not desire a better instrument.  
BENJAMIN HARRISON.

The Hon. John C. New Says:  
MR. GEO. C. PEARSON:  
Dear Sir—It affords me great pleasure to say that the Hazelton Bros. Piano purchased some nine years ago has given perfect satisfaction in every respect. We have had instruments of other celebrated makes in our house, but none of them proved so satisfactory as the one now in use.  
JNO. C. NEW.

Fred Fahnlley, of Fahnlley & McCrea, Says:  
MR. GEO. C. PEARSON:  
Dear Sir—We made selection of our Hazelton Bros. Upright Piano from among the Steinway, Hazelton and Knabe Pianos. In the comparison the Hazelton showed itself so far superior to others in tone, touch, finish and workmanship that we purchased the Hazelton, and twelve years of use has fully convinced us that the Hazelton Pianos stand unrivaled. Yours very respectfully,  
FRED FAHNLLEY.

MR. GEO. C. PEARSON:  
Dear Sir—We thought we were purchasing the "best piano" when we purchased an Upright Steinway & Sons, but we soon discovered our error after becoming acquainted with the Hazelton Pianos, which had found their way into the homes of so many of our friends. We became so dissatisfied with our Steinway that we purchased a Hazelton Upright Piano and traded our Steinway as part pay, and ten years of use has fully convinced us that we now have what we thought we were getting at first, "the best piano."  
HENRY WETZELL.  
(Pearson & Wetzel, Wholesale Queensware.)

Chas. Soehner, the Well-Known Piano Dealer, Says:  
MR. GEO. C. PEARSON:  
Dear Sir—My father and myself were engaged in the piano trade for nearly thirty years, and during that time handled almost all the leading brands of pianos, such as Steinway, Hazelton, Chickering, Knabe and others, but none of them proved so entirely satisfactory in every respect as the Hazelton. Yours truly,  
CHARLES SOEHLNER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 13, 1891.  
MR. GEO. C. PEARSON, City:  
Dear Sir—Words can hardly express the satisfaction and pleasure we derive in owning so fine an instrument as the beautiful Hazelton Bros. Upright Piano purchased from you. It gives us much better satisfaction than the Decker Bros. Upright Piano which we traded to you in part pay on the Hazelton Piano. Yours respectfully,  
MRS. G. G. HOWE.

## PEARSON'S MUSIC HOUSE

Nos. 82 & 84 North Pennsylvania St.,  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Sunday Journal, by Mail, \$2 a Year

## BREAK-IN-RIDGE

You who have passed a night on one of the old style bed lounges or couches realize how much more comfortable you would have rested had there been a break in the ridge, or no ridge at all. Do not put your friends on one of these back-breakers during their

## Visit to the State Fair

When you can purchase for the small sum of Thirteen Dollars and Fifty Cents a MAXINKUCKEE—a beautiful parlor sofa by day, a soft and comfortable bed at night.

We are manufacturers of and dealers in

## LEATHER AND PARLOR GOODS

We show a larger line of Leather Couches, Chairs and Rockers than can be found in any one store in the State.

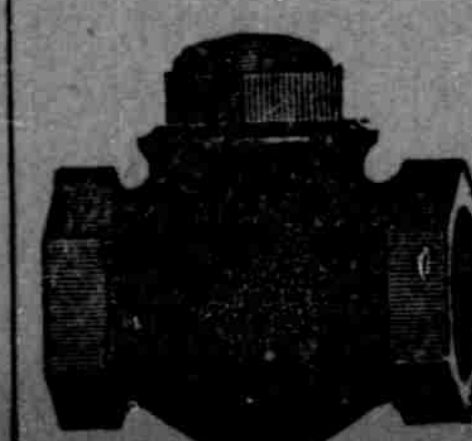
## MOUNTAIN LION, TIMBER WOLF,

Wildcat, Prairie Wolf, Lapland Reindeer, Japan and Cashmere Goat, Red Fox, White, Yellow and Black Coons, and other specimens of Mounted Fur Robes and Rugs, dressed by Ross & Fodrea's process, making them absolutely moth proof, will be on exhibition in the west end of the Woman's Building. These goods will be on sale at our warehouses after the fair, at about one-half the usual retail price.

## THE MAXINKUCKEE COMPANY

Manufacturing Upholsterers,

65 SOUTH ILLINOIS STREET.



THE McELWAIN-RICHARDS CO.,  
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and BOILER TUBES,  
Natural-Gas Supplies, Cast Iron, Malleable Iron, Brass, Hydraulic and Ammonia Fittings, METRIC METAL CO.'S Meters for Natural and Artificial Gas.  
STEAM, GAS and WATER GOODS.  
Fitters' Tools, Packing, Belling and Steam Specialties. Plumbers and Mill Supplies.  
General Agents for SNOW STEAM PUMP WORKS.  
62 & 64 WEST MARYLAND ST.

## THE RULER OF COREA

Carpenter's Audience with His Majesty in His Royal Palace.

How the American Minister Was Presented—Our Correspondent Goes Through the Main Gate.

A DRINK WITH THE CABINET

A King with Three Thousand Servants and a Score of Eunuchs.

How He Looks, Acts and Talks—Interview with Crown Prince and a Few Words About the Queen.

(Copyrighted, 1894, by Frank G. Carpenter.)  
One of the most interesting men in the world to-day is the King of Corea. The war between Japan and China is being fought over him, and the future of Asia is involved in the struggle. The King is the absolute ruler of 12,000,000 people. The land of Corea belongs, practically, to him, and the development of its immense natural resources in gold and coal, which is sure to occur after the war is over, may make him one of the richest kings in the world.

I had an audience with him six years ago, and I met him in one of his palaces in Seoul just before the outbreak of the present rebellion. He received me with the highest of honors, and I am, I believe, the only strictly private American who has ever gone through the imperial door of the great gate which leads into his palace city. The King's palaces cover nearly one thousand acres. They lie at the foot of a ragged gray mountain and a thick wall of stone as high as a two-story house runs around them. This wall entered by a half dozen gates, which, day and night, soldiers are stationed to see that only the proper people go in. Each gate has its own rank, and there are special entrances for servants and low nobles. The great central gate is reserved for the highest. It has three doors and the middle one of them is kept for royal alone and only kings and princes are supposed to go through it. I see that the papers state that Gen. Clarence Greathouse, the King's foreign adviser, is the only American who ever entered the palace city through this door. This is not true. The same honor was accorded last May to Minister Sill, Dr. H. N. Allen, and also to me.

This is how it happened. The Corean officials, who put on great airs, have been trying to lessen the rank of foreigners in the eyes of the people. They have made a back entrance to the palace for them, and they proposed to inaugurate this by thus letting in our new minister, Mr. Sill, who had arrived in Corea during my stay. Minister Sill, however, refused to accept their proposition. He said he represented the President of the United States, and that our President was as big as any king on the globe. If there was a gate for kings he thought he ought to go through it, and he sent word to the department that he would come at the time appointed to this big gate, and if he was not admitted there he would return to his legation. This message made the faces of the King's officials turn from the color of Jersey cream to skinned milk. They saw that there would be trouble, and they referred the matter to the King. Now, his Majesty has more brains than all of his ministers. He is packed full of common sense, and he at once became very angry. He not only said that the minister should go through the chief gate, but he sent his own chair and servants in order that he might ride there in state. I don't know that he remembered me from my last interview, but he was told I wanted to meet him, and he said that he would give me a special audience after that of the minister was over.

THROUGH THE CITY.  
I wish I could show you how we marched through the city on our way to the King. One procession of soldiers and servants was at least two hundred feet long, and we rode in chairs borne by big-battled coolies. The King's chair shone like gold in its brass trimmings, and it had mahogany panels. My chair was covered with navy blue silk, and Dr. Allen rode in a gorgeous sedan of green, with a couple of Corean nobles to go with us as interpreters, and these were gorgeously dressed. The minister, Dr. Allen and myself had on plaid hats, boiled shirts and swallow-tail coats. The servants who came from the palace were dressed in white gowns, belted in at the waist, with sashes of green. The soldiers wore blue coats and plum-colored pants, and out of the back of their black fur hats were tassels of the brightest vermillion, each of which was as big as a fly brush. Oh, it was gay.

In this way we went down the Pennsylvania avenue of Seoul. Our horses were in front and howled out to the common people to get out of the way for the great men who came. Men and women were crowded up to the walls. Bullock carts were driven down the side streets with a rush. The people who smoked took their pipes out of their mouths and held them behind their ears. Women with green coats over their heads scampered into their houses, and the eyes of all were so stretched out at the sight that they lost their almond shape and became circular in wonder. It was so till we reached the gate of the palace. Here our soldiers put down the chairs, and we were accompanied by our pompous Corean interpreters, we walked toward the gate. Midway on the platform we were met by one of the high officials of the King, clad in a gorgeous green gown, with a stock of white silk embroidered on a background of gold a foot square upon his breast. He had a similar square of embroidery upon his back, and as I looked at him it struck me that with a good revolver a man could kill both of these embroidered birds at the same time. He had about his waist a hoop of what seemed to be silver, or horn studded with precious stones, and he was accompanied by servants, who held up his arms and sort of lifted him along the way. This was not because he could not walk, but it better showed his rank and style. He bowed low. We bowed, and after a short interval of diplomatic taffy giving he led the way up to the central gate of the palace and motioned the minister to walk through the main entrance. He then went through one of the side gates, and our interpreters followed him. Dr. Allen and myself were walking with the minister. Said the Doctor, "He seems to intend that I shall go through the main gate, too." "Well, Doctor," said I, "I think I will stick to the party, and though I have no official rank, I'll see how it feels to walk the path that has only been trodden by the feet of kings." I had not forgotten that I was an American prince. And so we three representatives of the royalty of the United States marched through this temple-like entrance. The act in itself seems little in America, but

it was a great thing in Corea, and everywhere I went after that it was mentioned in connection with my introductions to other Coreans.

LED BY A PRIME MINISTER.

In our march through the city of the King this gorgeous Prime Minister stalked along in front of us, leading us through great courts till we came to another gate, through the center arch of which we passed. Then we went on through other courts walled with palaces, past servants clad in brown and red, and by officials wearing all sorts of hats and gowns. There were soldiers everywhere, and the Gatling guns stood near some of the entrances. We passed through street after street, walled with the buildings in which live this King and his servants, until we came to a great gate, the side door of which alone was open. The central door was closed. The secretary of the home office stepped through the side gate and expected us to follow. We had gotten used, however, to the arch of honor, and we stopped and waited for the main gate to be opened. The secretary thereupon changed his mind. He came back and was practically lifted by his servants to the top of a hill where there was a new gate, and he led us through this. This brought us into the vestibule built for the foreigners. It was a magnificent corridor, so long that you could not see the end as you stood at the top and looked down it. It was lighted at the top and on both sides by beautiful lattices of white paper. The woodwork was paneled with this wonderful Corean paper, which is as smooth as ivory and as strong as leather. The floor was covered with matting as fine as the web of a Panama hat, and so thick that our feet sunk as softly into it as they would have done had it been Brussels carpet. This corridor had many landings. We descended from one to another by easy steps, and after a walk of perhaps a quarter of a mile, we came out into an open hall which looked out upon the gardens of the King, and gave a view of the new palace in the distance.

This room was furnished in foreign style, and the highest officials of the King and a number of great nobles of the court were gathered within it. Each noble had his servant with him. Tall, broad-shouldered men, clad in brown gowns and gorgeous hats, stood about as guards. These are known as the brown-coated Coreans. They are the body guard of the King, and the famous soldiers of Peter the Great, have been picked out for their height and strength. Nearly every one of them is over six feet, and their long gowns make them look like giants. In addition to these, there are servants in red caps, servants in caps of purple and servants with gorgeous headdressings of blue. The officials were clad in their court dresses, and the head of each showed a top-knot shining through its fine Corean cap of horse hair, which, with its great wings flapping out at the sides, forms the official headdress. These wings are oval in shape, and they stand out like ears, denoting that their owners are ever listening for the commands of the King. The gowns of these officials were of the finest silk, made very full. They fell from their necks to their feet, and nearly covered the great official cloth boots, which made each man look as though he had the gout and was nursing his feet for the occasion. The gowns were of dark green, embroidered with gold on the breast and back, and containing white storks or tigers, according as the man belonged to the civil or the military rank. Each man had a stiff, hoop-like belt about him, which was fastened in some way to his dress, and surrounded his body just below the armpits. These hoops were so large that they stood about six inches out from the dress. They are emblems of rank, and you can tell the position of the man by the character of the gold, jewels or precious stones with which these hoops are decorated. Some of them were made of a great number of small squares fastened together by joints, and not a few of these squares were of the purest gold. Others were of silver and others were of green jade, amber and other precious stones. Each of these officials wore a ribbon of woven horse hair about four inches wide about his head, and this ribbon was fastened on by a little round button about the size of the back of a collar button, which rested just behind the ear. These buttons also denote rank. Some were of gold, some amber and others of other precious materials.

PRESENTED TO THE KING.

These men were all very dignified. We were introduced all around by the Cabinet minister who conducted us into the room, and we then sat down to a long table upon which were plates filled with assorted cookies about the size of macaroons. At each man's seat there were champagne glasses, and the servants opened a half dozen or so of roid bottles while we chatted and waited. The American minister had his presentation first. He spent about half an hour with his Majesty, and then one of the English-speaking officials came into the room and told me that the King was ready to see me. Taking off my hat and my eyeglasses, I walked with the King through long passageways, walled with stone, by red-capped, red-gowned servants, and past soldiers in gorgeous uniforms, to the gate of a large courtyard. As we neared this my interpreter, who was a high official noble, bent his head over, and his face looked like that of a man in pain at a funeral. As we entered the court he bent half double, and as I looked across it I saw that there was a large open hall facing us. This hall had a massive roof of heavy tiles, and at the front of it there were a number of big round pillars painted red. There were three entrances to it, reached by granite steps guarded by stone dogs, and the floor was, I judge, about six feet from the ground. Within the hall, in front of a massive door, stood the King, with two eunuchs on each side of him holding up his arms. And about him were a number of officials, who bent over half double and dared not look at him for reverence. All of these officials had these gorgeous storks or tigers on their breasts, and they looked at me out of the tails of their eyes as I came up. My interpreter got down on his knees as he got to the steps. He crawled along the floor to the front of the King and bumped his head upon the carpet. He then bent himself over half double and remained in this position during the whole of the interview, whispering in tones of awe his Majesty's sentences to me and my questions to him.

The King was dressed in a gown of crimson silk, cut high at the neck, and embroidered with gold medallions as big around as the plates. There were two of these medallions on each of his shoulders, and one covered each side of the gown at about where the fifth rib is supposed to be located. The gown reached to his feet. It was gorgeous beyond description, and it harmonized with his cream-colored complexion. The sleeves of the gown were very full, and out of them a pair of delicate, shapely hands came from time to time, and clasped each other nervously. On one of his fingers I noticed a magnificent diamond ring, and it seemed to me as though the great solitaire must cut his fingers, as he would crack the joints. About his waist he had a bellyband embroidered with jewels, and his feet were clad in heavy official boots. His head was covered with a navy-blue cap of horsehair net as high as a silk hat. This came well

down upon his forehead. It had no brim, and there were no wings at the back, as on the caps of the officials. He shook his own hands at me in Chinese fashion as I came up. I bowed, and I looked him straight in the eye while we talked together. I was not more than five feet away from him, and there was a little table between us. Above us shone the incandescent globes of the Edison electric light, and there was an European carpet on the floor.

A STUDY OF THE MONARCH.

The audience was largely given up to the passing of compliments, and it lasted, I judge, about twenty minutes. During it I had a good opportunity to study the King, and I photographed, as it were, his form and features upon my brain. He is about five feet, six inches in height. He is rather well built, but not heavy. He has beautiful bright black almond eyes, a complexion of color of rich Jersey cream, and teeth as white as the tusks of an African elephant. His face is full, and it shines with intelligence. He has a thin moustache and a few hairs of black whiskers. He smiled frequently, and now and then he laughed loudly. He seemed to have a stone of about the size of a boy's lucky stone in his mouth while he talked, and this, from time to time, got between his teeth while he listened. When he spoke it sunk back into his mouth, taking the place of an old maid's plumper or the tobacco pipe of one of our Congressmen. I don't know why he uses this stone, and I am not altogether sure that it was a stone. It seemed too hard for wax, and medical chewing gum has not yet been introduced into Corea. The King of Corea is now forty-two years old, and he is in good physical condition. He is one of the ablest rulers Corea has ever had, and there is no harder working monarch on the face of the globe.

His troubles to-day come from his officials. He had been so bound round by them that he did not know the condition of his people, and he has been hedged in as was the Mikado of Japan a generation ago. You cannot imagine the pomp of this King. No one can go in front of him. He never moves about the palaces without there are eunuchs at his side to hold up his arms, and the officials must get down on all fours and bump their heads on the floor whenever he comes into their presence. He spends his nights in working, and he sleeps in the daytime. He goes to bed at 8 o'clock every morning, and no one dare wake him. About his rooms guards are stationed, and all the conversation that is carried on near him must be in a whisper. He usually remains in bed until half past 5 in the afternoon, and in quiet times he begins his work in the palace when the watch fires are lighted on the mountains about Seoul. These notify him that all is well throughout the country, or the reverse. The signal fires I will describe in another letter. They take the place of the telegraph, and from hill to hill all over the kingdom the character of the fire flashes dispatches describing the condition of the people. It is the telegraph system of the middle ages, and has been in daily use in Corea till the Japanese took possession of the land, a few months ago.

Leaving the King, I was next introduced to the Crown Prince, who is now just about twenty-one years of age, and who is treated with as much veneration by the people as the King himself. I met him in another audience hall, first backing out from the King's entrance, and then down the steps of granite which I had mounted. I do not think that the Crown Prince is as able a man as his father. Still, my interview with him was short, and he seemed to be coached all the time by the giant eunuchs who stood beside him and held up his arms. My interpreter had to double himself up between us while we talked, and there was quite as much pomp in the present presentation. During the audience I heard a low laugh, which seemed to come from behind a screen at one side of the room. I imagine this was uttered by the Queen or one of her maids of honor. She often views, I am told, such matters through a peep-hole, and, though it would be entirely contrary to official etiquette for her to be seen by a man other than the King, it is said that she knows all that is going on in the palace, and that there is no prominent audience given which she does not thus inspect. She is said to be a most able woman. Her family is the strongest in Corea, and her influence in all governmental matters has been very great.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

## BRITISH TREATMENT OF NEGROES.

Outcry Against Lynching Here—Extermination in Central Africa.

Labouchere, in London Truth.  
For many centuries the inhabitants of the Sudan lived independent of all foreign control. The King, a small, amiable, fair-skinned man, the Sudanese drove out the Egyptians, and we, having forced the latter to give up all attempts to reconquer the country, slaughtered several thousands of its inhabitants for "rightly struggling to be free." The Italian, in the meanwhile, established themselves at Massowah, a seaport on the Red sea. They have now taken Kassala, a Sudanese town. Our Jingos do not approve of this, because they contend that all the Sudan belongs to Egypt, and that the Sudanese are to us, the Sudan is also ours. These Jingos have been long clamoring for us to conquer the Sudan, and, with their usual hypocrisy, they have urged this on the ground that the conquest would be beneficial to the inhabitants. If it be beneficial, and if it be our only aim, then assuredly we are right in pursuing it. But the Italians have introduced into a portion of the Sudan the blessings of European civilization.

This view of the matter, however, does not recommend itself to the Jingos. It is to lay hands on the Sudan would only be right and proper; for any other European power to do this would be to rob them of a valuable acquisition, and believing that the Sudanese are as right in possession of it as we are of England, I should be glad to think that it will remain theirs. If, however, it is to be the property of the English, the French or the Italians will undertake the task, and thus prevent us warring our momentary desires. Not believing, myself, that the Sudan would be a valuable acquisition, and believing that the Sudanese are as right in possession of it as we are of England, I should be glad to think that it will remain theirs. If, however, it is to be the property of the English, the French or the Italians will undertake the task, and thus prevent us warring our momentary desires. 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